

US History & Government

Entrance task: Pick up two packets and one single sheet

Today: New Unit = Westward Expansion of the US

Homework: Ch. 9-1 in homework packet

Nov 25-6:46 PM

Westward Expansion



What is it?
Why did it happen?
What were the consequences?

Nov 12-7:55 AM



Nov 21-12:43 PM

Westward Expansion Video Comparison

1. School House Rock -Elbow Room

2. Manifest Destiny Rap

Nov 12-7:58 AM

- 1 – Which video was made more recently? “Elbow Room” or “Manifest Destiny Rap?” Give specific evidence from the videos to prove your opinion.
- 2 – In the Manifest Destiny Rap, are they concerned about Native Peoples (Indians) or Mexicans who were already living in the West? How can you tell?
- 3 – In the Schoolhouse Rock video, are they concerned about Native Peoples (Indians) or Mexicans who were already living in the West? How can you tell?
- 4 – Why did people on the East Coast need “elbow room?” Did they find what they needed? Explain.
- 5 – Sacagawea was a very important member of the Lewis & Clark team. Which video, do you think, shows how important she was to the success of the trip? Choose evidence to back up your point of view.
- 6 – How are the conflicts over the land described in each video? Please use evidence from each video.
- 7 – The people who believed in Manifest Destiny wanted to spread American democracy. How did they justify taking other people’s land? Did they believe God was on their side?

Nov 12-8:19 AM


US History & Government


Homework: Ch. 9-1 in homework packet

Nov 12-1:57 PM


Go west, young man!

Entrance task: Think: What is the difference between westward expansion and US imperialism?

 Today: Westward expansion of the USA

 Homework: Ch. 9-2 for Monday

Nov 12-1:58 PM

AREA	DATE ACQUIRED	REASONS WHY WE WANTED IT/ACQUIRED IT	METHOD USED TO ACQUIRE IT	RANKING & JUSTIFICATION
Louisiana Territory 	1803	It would give the US free access to the port of New Orleans and the Mississippi River	It was purchased from the French for \$15 million	
Red River Basin	1818	Clarified the northern border of the Louisiana Purchase	Gained by a treaty with Britain	
Florida 	1819	Americans had settled there, gov. had intervened (revolts, runaway slaves, Native hostilities). Residents were more American than Spanish	Gained by a treaty with Spain. US paid \$5 million to Americans and forfeited claims to Texas	
Texas	1845	Americans were there with slaves; Mexico tried to restrict it. 1836 - Lone Star State, 1845 - annexed into US	Mexican-American War	

Nov 13-8:12 AM

AREA	DATE ACQUIRED	REASONS WHY WE WANTED IT/ACQUIRED IT	METHOD USED TO ACQUIRE IT	RANKING & JUSTIFICATION
Oregon	1846	Lots of Americans were there. Lewis & Clark expedition and the fur trade, plus the desire to expand - Manifest Destiny	Agreement with Britain, which didn't want to war over it	
Mexican Cession ★	1848	Texas was now part of the US. A boundary dispute over the Texas/Mexico border led to war	War with Mexico, ended by Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo. US paid \$15 million	
Gadsden Purchase	1853	US wanted to extend a railroad line through the land to California	Bought from Mexico for \$10 million	
Alaska ★	1867	Seward's Folly - Russia wanted to sell and the US wanted to expand, didn't want Britain to buy it	Bought from Russia for 2 cents per acre - \$7.2 million	
Hawaii ★	1898	American Sugar growers wanted to avoid US tariffs	US planters deposed the Queen. Pres. Cleveland opposed annexation, but next president (McKinley) approved	

Nov 13-8:29 AM

Louisiana Purchase

Louisiana Purchase, 1803

OREGON COUNTRY (Claimed by U.S. and Britain)

LOUISIANA PURCHASE

MEXICO (Spain)

INDIANA TERR.

OH

KY

TN

S.W. TERR.

MISS. TERR.

GA

FLORIDA (Spain)

VT

NH

MA

CT

RI

PA

NY

NJ

DE

MD

VA

NC

SC

GA

FL

©GeoSystems

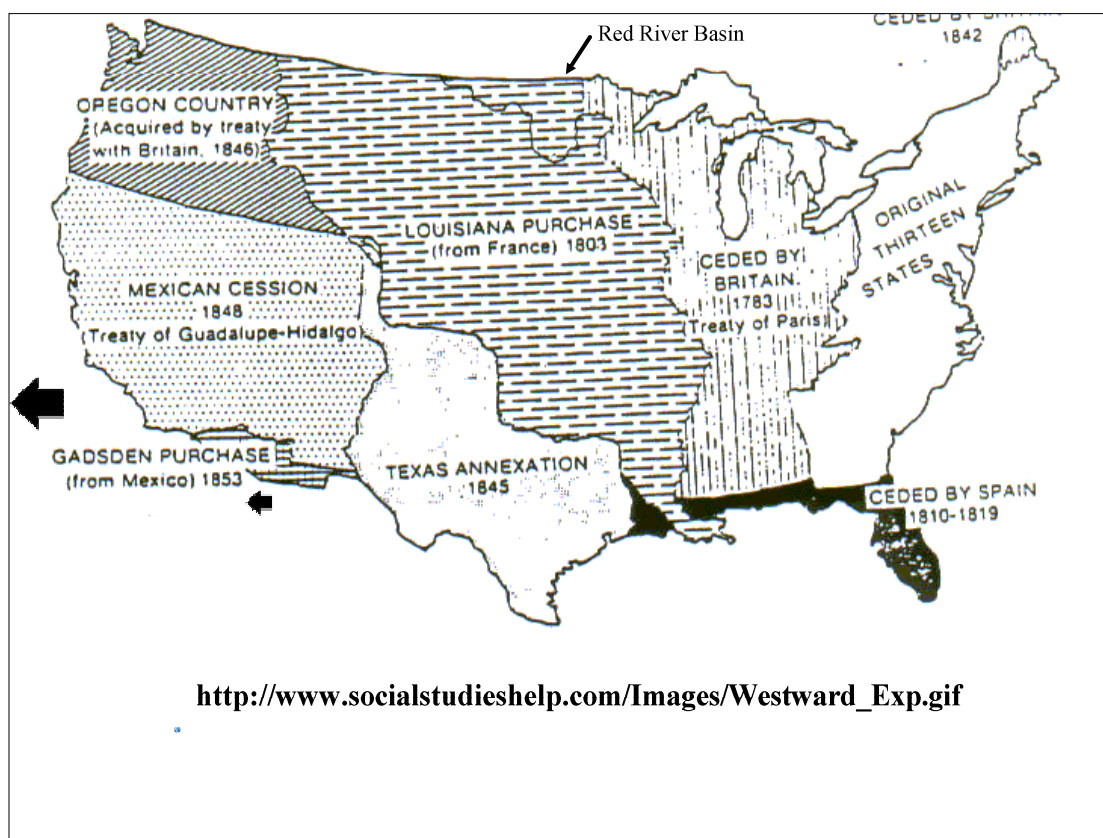
United States in 1783
 Louisiana Purchase 1803
 British Territory
 Claimed by U.S. and Britain
 Spanish Territory

Louisiana Purchase

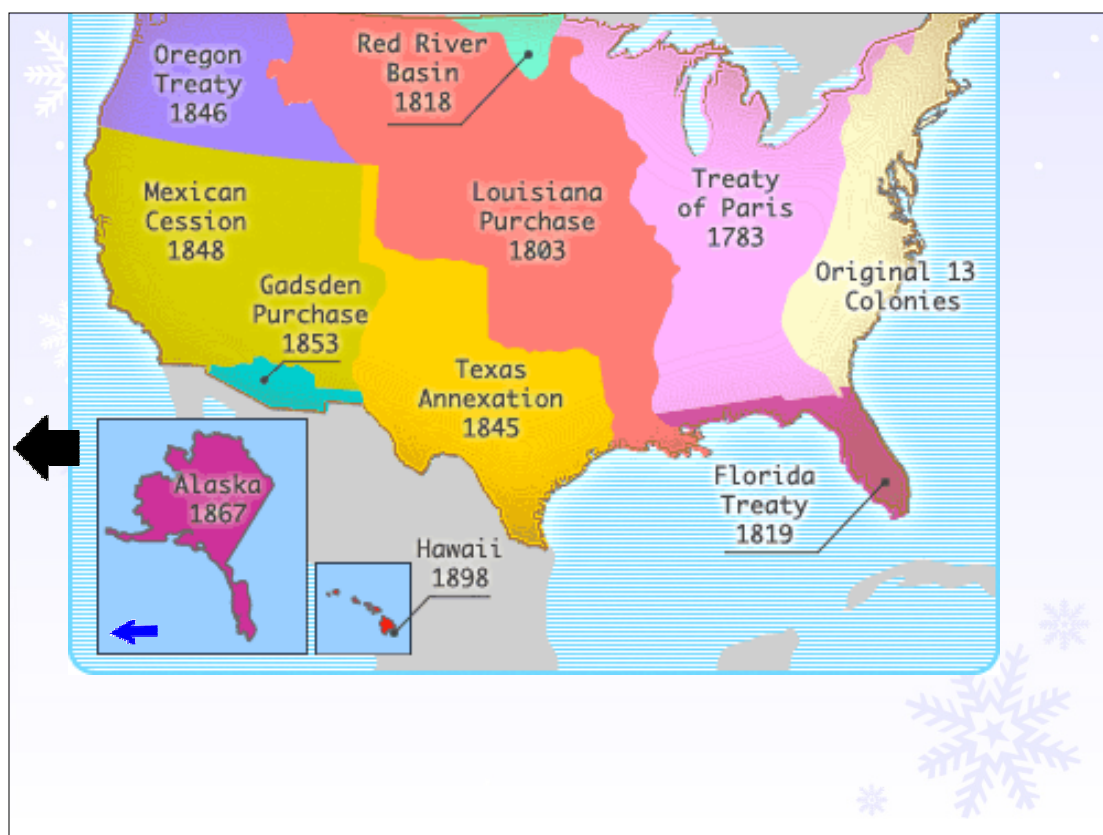
In 1803, President Thomas Jefferson doubled the size of the United States by purchasing the Louisiana Territory from the French. This purchase troubled Jefferson somewhat because he used his presidential treaty-making powers to craft the agreement. He considered this to be a loose interpretation of these powers, and he believed that the Constitution should be interpreted strictly.

Created by Thomas C. Caswell
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Nov 24-8:03 AM



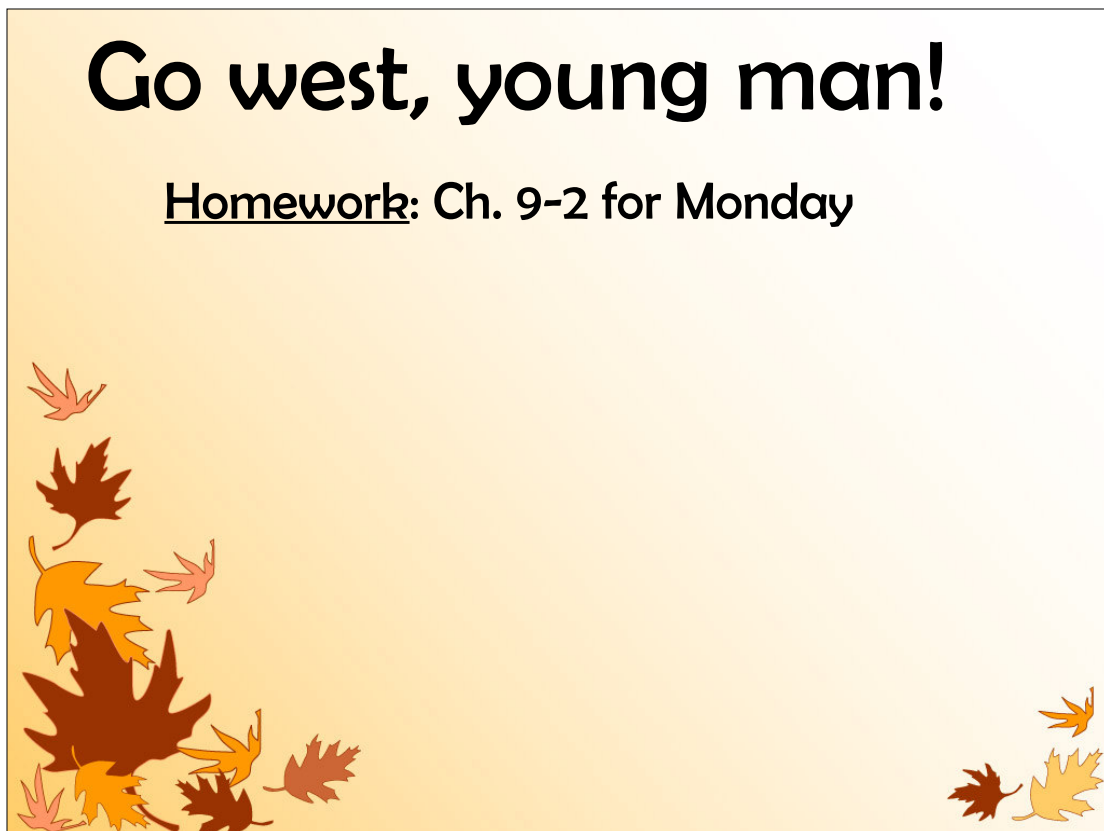
Nov 24-8:00 AM



Nov 25-6:53 PM



Dec 3-11:30 AM



Nov 12-1:58 PM

And away we go!

Entrance task: THINK – What was it like for *expansionists* who traveled west?

Today: Migrating to the West

Homework: Ch. 9-2



Nov 13-2:23 PM

1. How did conflict develop between Spanish settlers and Native Americans in the Southwest?

The conflict stemmed from the competition for the buffalo herds. As the Apaches were encroached upon by the groups like the Comanches of the Rocky Mountains and the Lakotas of the Mississippi Valley, they fled into New Mexico and raided Pueblo and Spanish settlements.

The Spanish built stronger defences in New Mexico and used diplomacy to make peace with the nomads. They gave gifts, weapons, etc. to the Navajo and Comanche to attack the Apaches

2. What role did the Mountain Men play in westward expansion?

Mountain Men blazed trails through the Rocky Mountains and Sierra Nevada in search of furs. Jebediah Smith's trade and migration route became the California Trail, linking the US with the Pacific coast.

3. What difficulties and opportunities awaited migrants to the west?

Difficulties: The 2000 mile journey took about 5 months to complete. Emigrants faced hunger, exposure, disease, poisoned streams, hostile natives, etc. Donner Party was stalled by winter and many froze/starved to death.

Mormons settled along the way on the eastern shore of the Great Salt Lake.

4. What long-term effects did the introduction of horses and firearms have on Native Americans in the West?

Horses made buffalo hunts easier and enabled natives to travel further. Guns were used in war but not for hunting.



Nov 14-8:07 AM

5. Who might have agreed with the idea of Manifest Destiny? Who might have disagreed?

An eastern American looking to start a new life would have supported it, a native in the west would not.

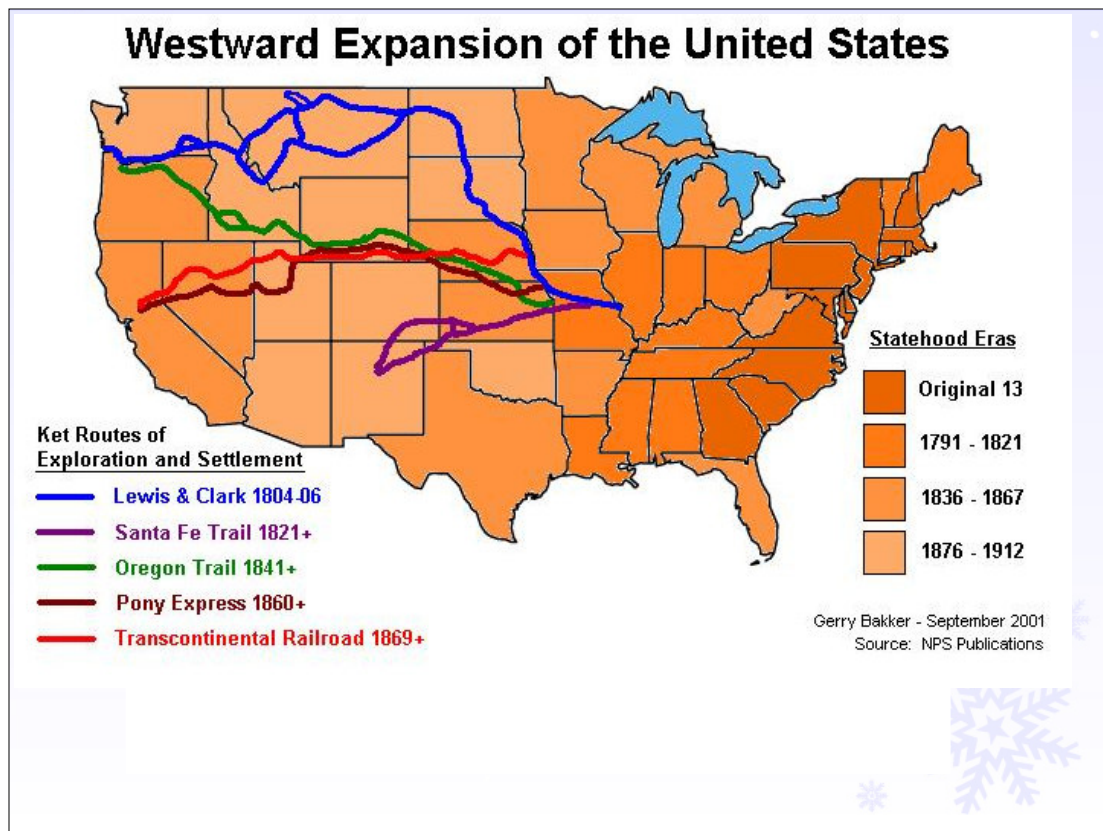
6. If you were a poor farmer in 1850, would you have chosen to join a wagon train to the West? Why or why not?

Yes, there was safety in numbers. No because of the potential for disease

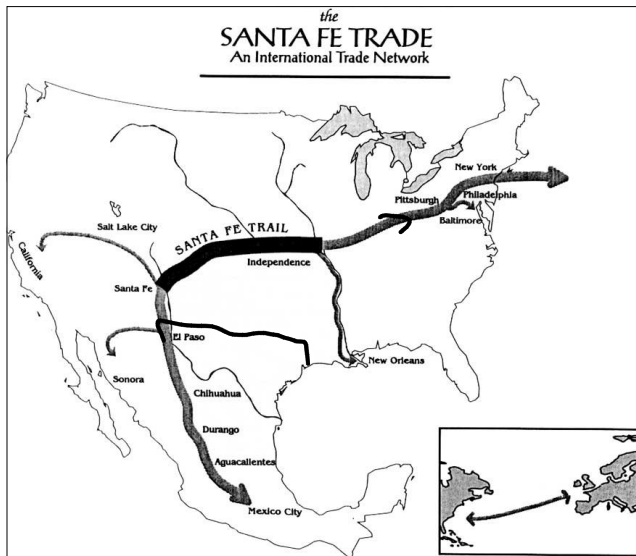
Vocabulary & Terms – Identify and state the significance of each of the following.

Expansionist	<i>A person who favored territorial growth</i>
Manifest Destiny	<i>The belief that God wanted the United States to own all of North America</i>
Santa Fe Trail	<i>Trail from Missouri to Santa Fe where Americans traded manufactured goods for horses, mules, furs and silver from new Mexicans.</i>
Oregon Trail	<i>Heavily-travelled trail from to Oregon that turned northwest at South Pass to reach Oregon Country.</i>
Brigham Young	<i>Leader of the Mormons after Joseph Smith's death in 1844, Young led them across the great Plains and Rockies to establish the colony of New Zion on the shore of the Great salt lake. He was President of the Mormon Church for 30 years, and governor of the Utah Territory for 8 years.</i>

Nov 14-8:07 AM



Nov 25-7:05 PM



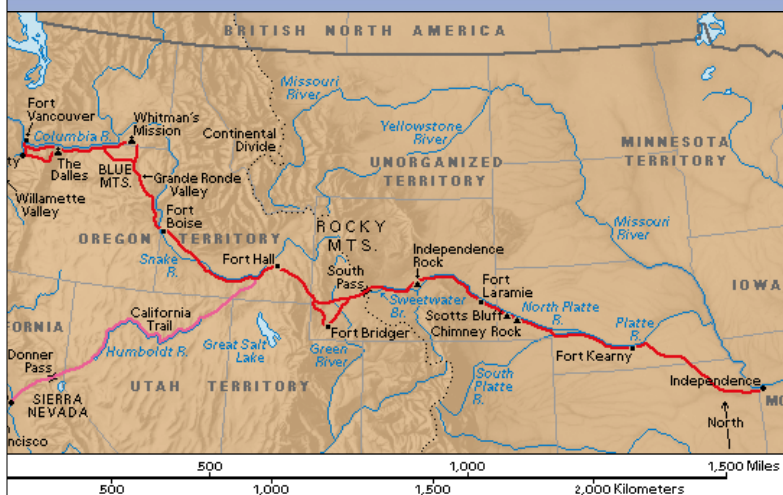
The Santa Fe trail from Independence, Missouri to Sante Fe, New Mexico became one of the most important trade routes in the western hemisphere by the early 1830s

The US had strong economic ties with Texas and New Mexico long before they were part of the nation



Nov 26-11:30 AM

The Oregon Trail



The only practical corridor to the western US & path through the mountains



Nov 26-2:15 PM

10 miles a day = 6 months
Some go through 10 pairs of boots
Half are children
1 in 5 women are pregnant
Many save for 5+ years to go west
- \$5,000 for oxen
10 graves per mile (20,000 die heading west)



Nov 13-2:32 PM

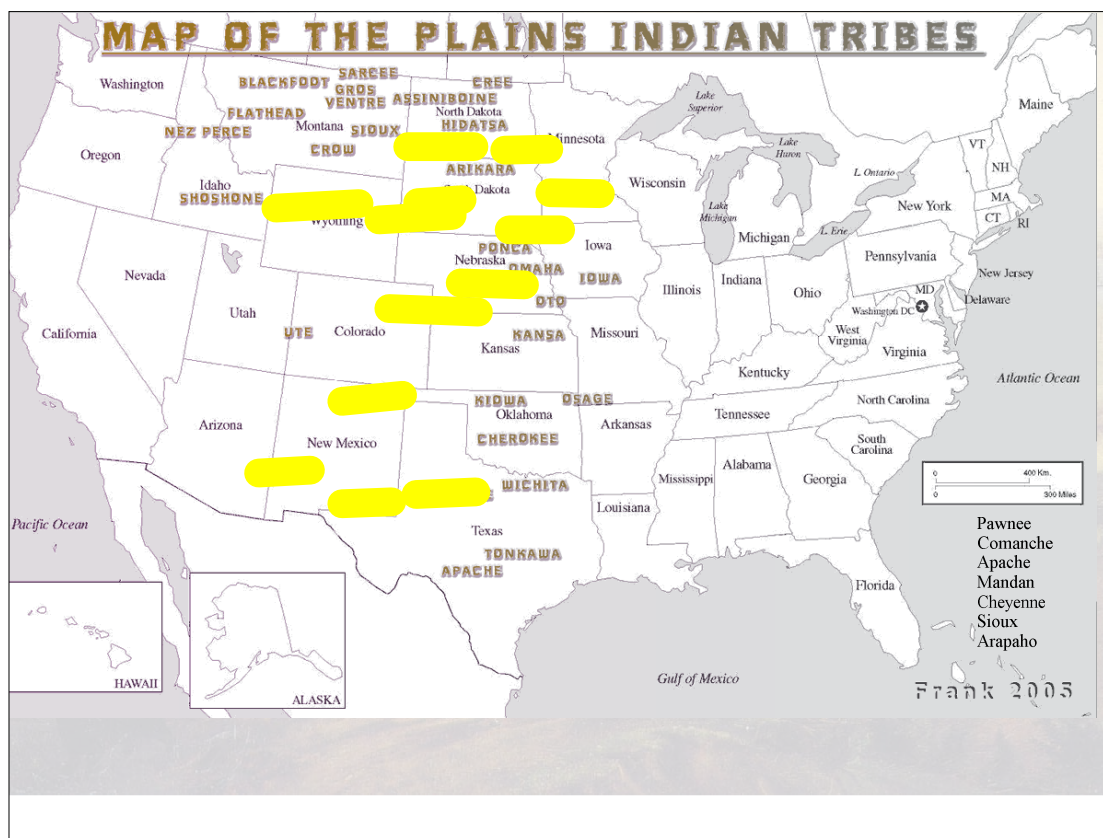
The Donner Party

9 wagons traveling together
are overcome by the winter of
1846-1847 in the Sierra
Nevada Mountains

Nearly half of the 89 people
die. Those who live are
stranded for 5 months . . . with
only 3 weeks of food.

The Story of US - 10 min.

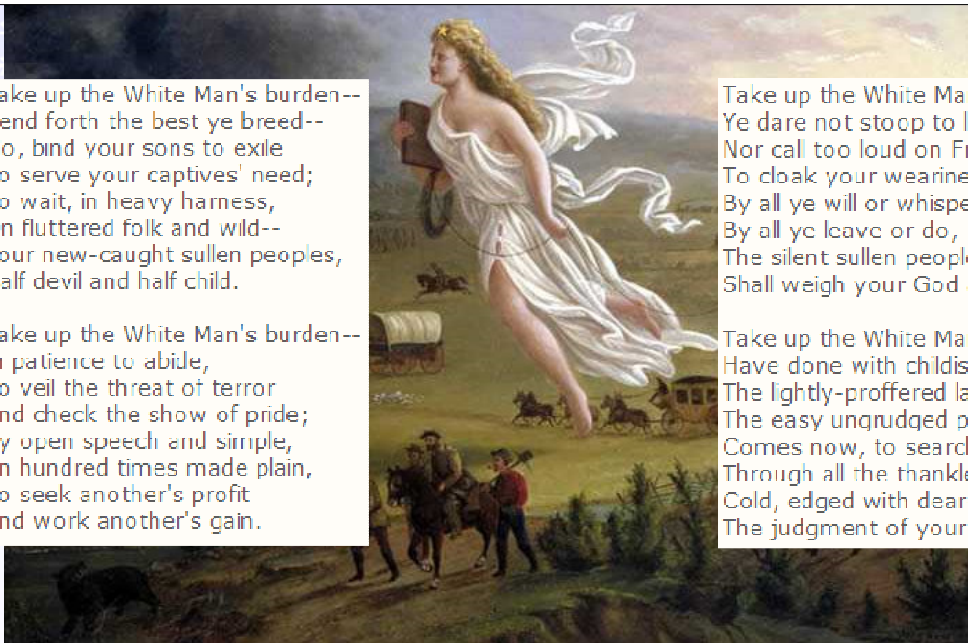
Nov 13-2:37 PM



Nov 17-8:50 PM



Nov 17-8:50 PM



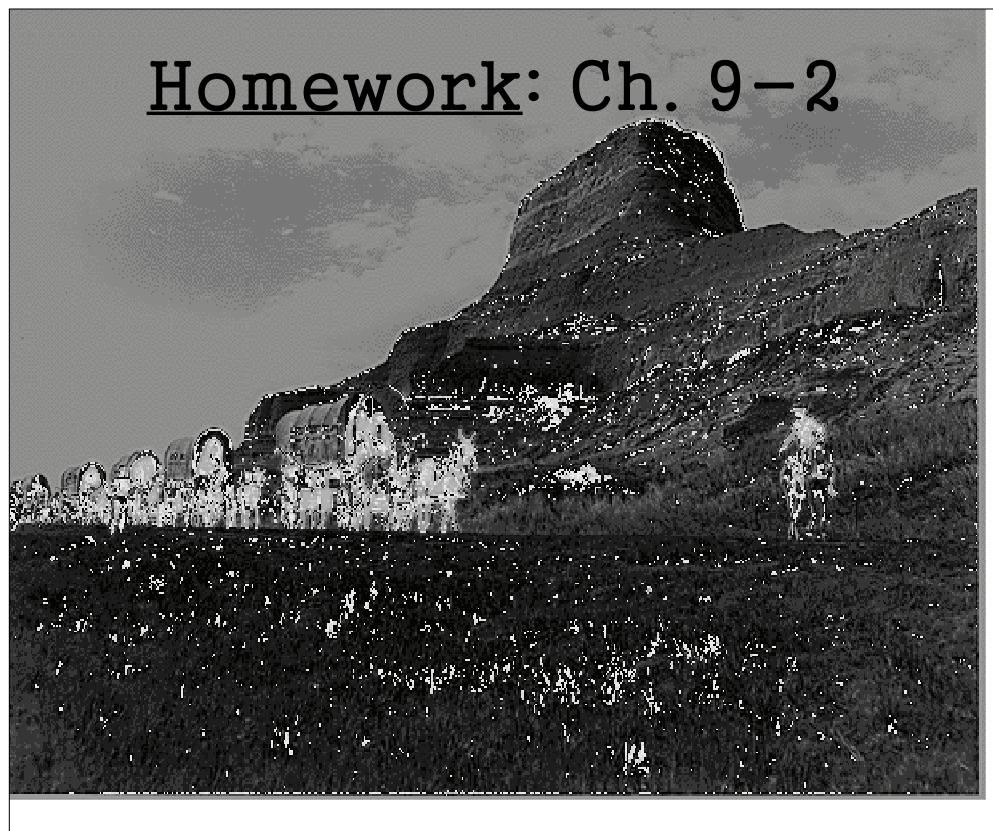
Take up the White Man's burden--
Send forth the best ye breed--
Go, bind your sons to exile
To serve your captives' need;
To wait, in heavy harness,
On fluttered folk and wild--
Your new-caught sullen peoples,
Half devil and half child.

Take up the White Man's burden--
In patience to abide,
To veil the threat of terror
And check the show of pride;
By open speech and simple,
An hundred times made plain,
To seek another's profit
And work another's gain.

Take up the White Man's burden
Ye dare not stoop to less--
Nor call too loud on Freedom
To cloak your weariness.
By all ye will or whisper,
By all ye leave or do,
The silent sullen peoples
Shall weigh your God and you.

Take up the White Man's burden
Have done with childish days--
The lightly-proffered laurel,
The easy ungrudged praise:
Comes now, to search your manhood
Through all the thankless years,
Cold, edged with dear-bought wars,
The judgment of your peers.

Nov 25-7:16 PM



Nov 13-2:23 PM

Westward Expansion

Hispanic North America

Entrance task: Think: What does
"Remember the Alamo" mean to you?

Today: The Annexation of Texas
 and the Mexican-American War

Homework: Ch. 9-3

Nov 25-7:39 PM

Spanish control in North America

Spanish priests built *presidios*
 (forts) along California coastline
 and converted Native Americans
 to Christianity

- * Centers of trade
- * Natives resented Spanish
 authority over the land &
 labor
- * Mexican population grew as
 native population declined

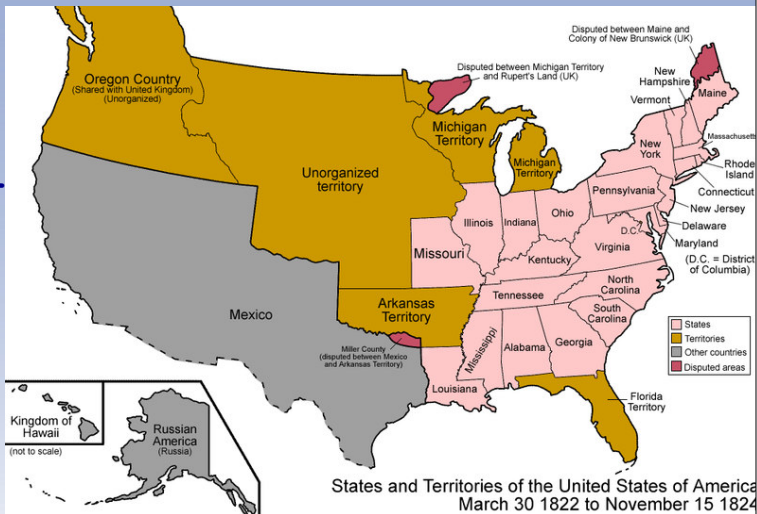


Nov 26-11:07 AM

Mexican Independence - 1821

Treaty of Córdoba

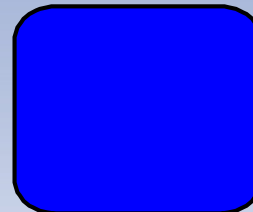
- * California, Texas, New Mexico gave men the right to elect reps to new Mexican government



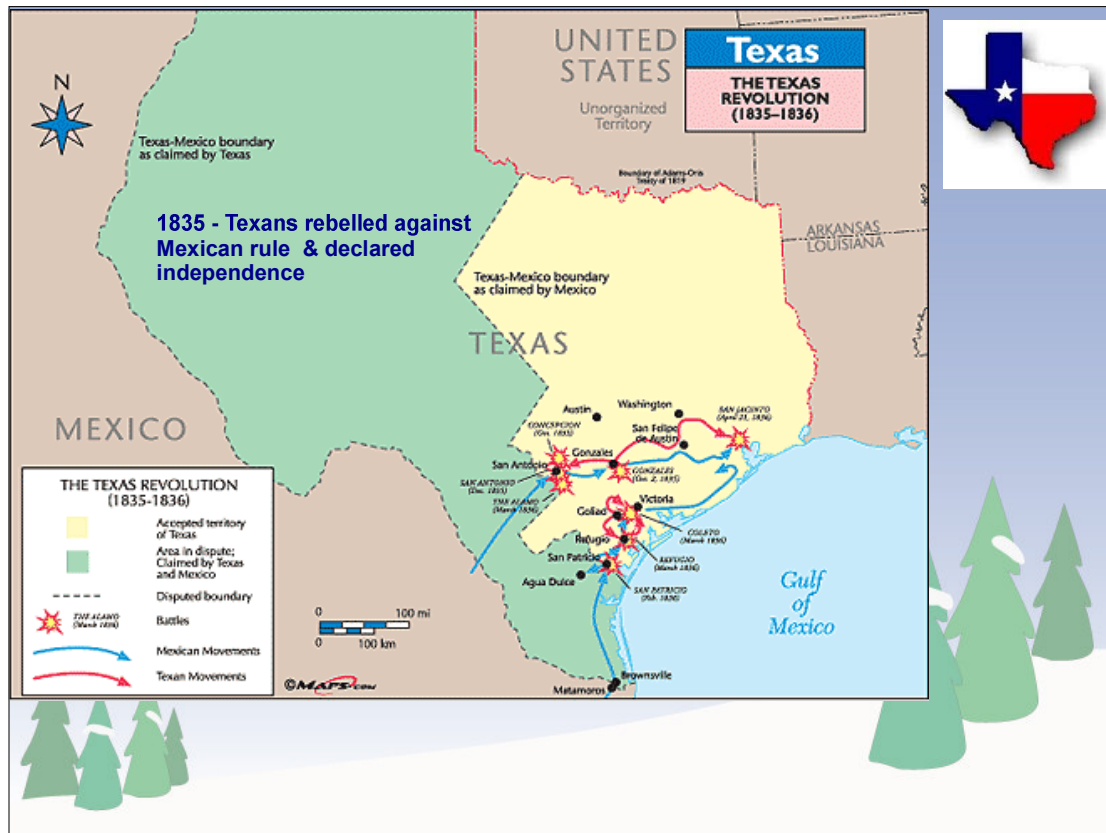
Nov 26-11:16 AM



Why did the Texans want independence from Mexico?



Nov 26-11:37 AM



Nov 26-11:37 AM

"Remember the Alamo!"



3:52 The Alamo

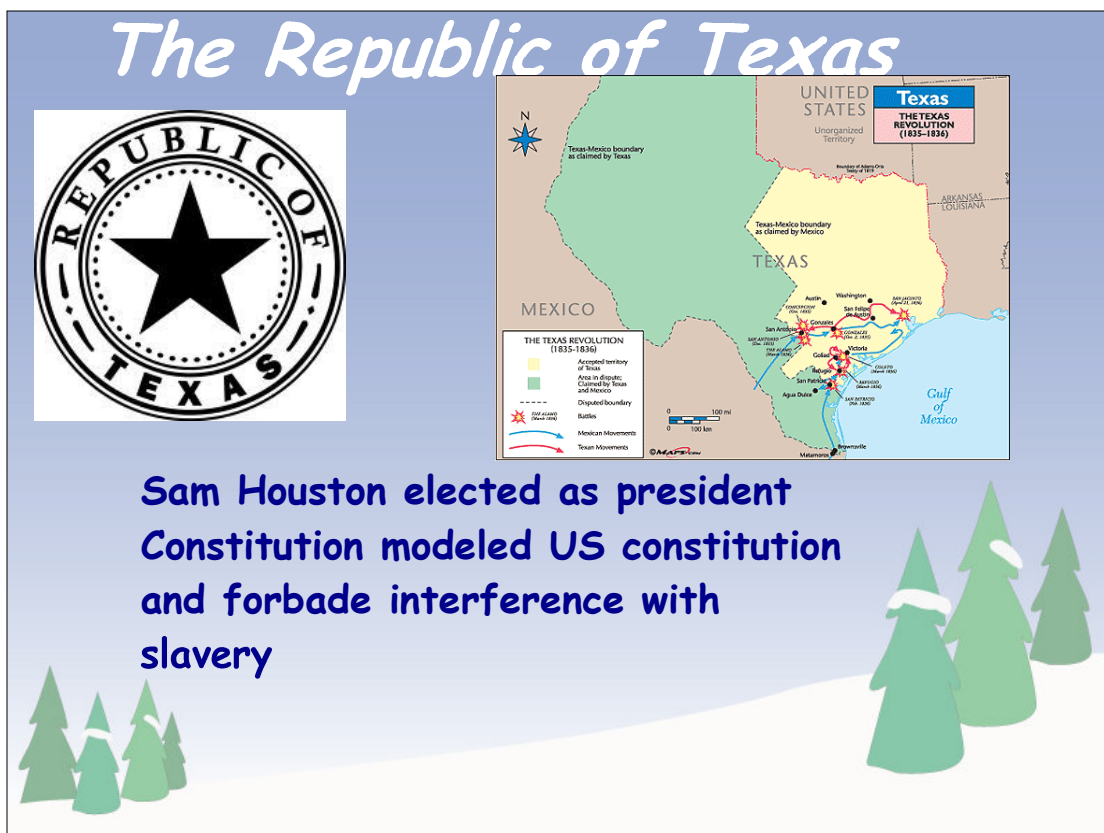
December 1835 - 13 day siege of 200 Americans verses Santa Anna's forces, ultimately ending in the death of more than 180 of the 200 Texans. (Davy Crockett, James Bowie, William Travis)

Helped invigorate the independence movement

Nov 26-12:09 PM



Nov 19-12:58 PM



Nov 26-12:15 PM

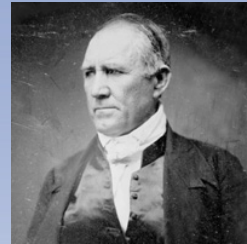
The Annexation Debate

Henry Clay

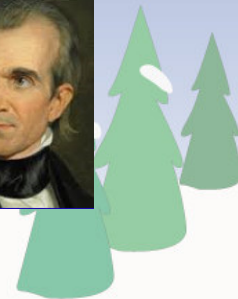


Gen. Santa Anna

Sam Houston



James Polk



Nov 26-12:01 PM

NO ANNEXATION OF TEXAS

It having been announced by the Government organ that a Treaty for the Annexation of Texas has been negotiated and signed, and will soon be presented to the Senate, the undersigned call upon the citizens of New York, without distinction of Party, who are opposed to the Ratification of said Treaty, to meet at the Tabernacle, on Monday evening, the 24th of April last., to express their opposition to the same.

Dated, New York, April 18th, 1844.

Alfred Gallatin
Henry C. Bryant
Wm. C. Bryant
J. D. Freed
H. Nichols
Thos. W. Tucker
Mr. D. A. Mendenhall
John R. Thompson
Sanford A. Mott
Amos A. Phelps
John W. Edwards

WING ELECTORAL TICKET.

For President,
Henry Clay.
 Vice President,
Theodore Frelinghuysen.

A Protective Tariff: No Annexation
 and, consequently,
 NO EXTENSION OF SLAVERY!

Electors of President and Vice President of
 the United States for the State of Ohio.

ANTI-TEXAS MEETING AT FANEUIL HALL!

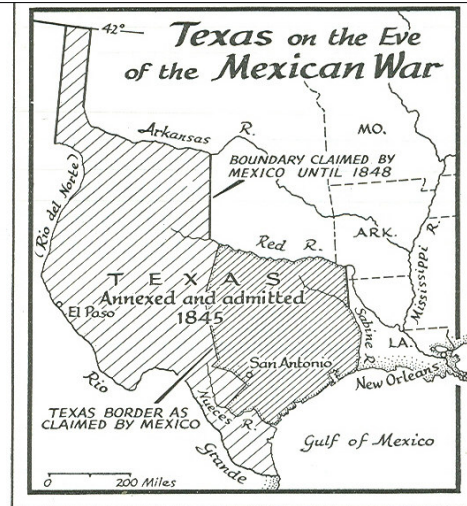
Friends of Freedom!

A proposition has been made, and will soon come up for consideration in the United States Senate, to annex Texas to the Union. This territory has been wrested from Mexico by violence and fraud. Such is the character of the leaders in this enterprise that the country has been aptly termed "that valley of rascals." It is large enough to make nine or ten States as large as Massachusetts. It was, under Mexico, a free territory. The freebooters have made it a slave territory. The design is to annex it, with its load of infamy and oppression, to the Union. The immediate result may be a war with Mexico—the ultimate result will be some 15 or 20 more slaveholders in the Senate of the United States, a still larger number in the House of Representatives, and the balance of power in the hands of the South! And if, when in a minority in Congress, slaveholders throughout the North, demand the passage of gag laws, trample on the Right of Petition, and threaten, in defiance of the General Government, to hang every man, caught at the South, who dares to speak against their "domestic institutions," what limits shall be set to their intolerant demands and high handed usurpations, when they are in the majority?

All opposed to this scheme, of whatever sect or party, are invited to attend the meeting at the Old Cradle of Liberty, to-morrow, (Thursday Jan. 25, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time addresses are expected from several able speakers.

Bostonians! Friends of Freedom!! Let your voices be heard in loud remonstrance against this scheme, fraught with such ruin to yourselves and such infamy to your country.
 January 24, 1838.

Nov 19-8:20 PM



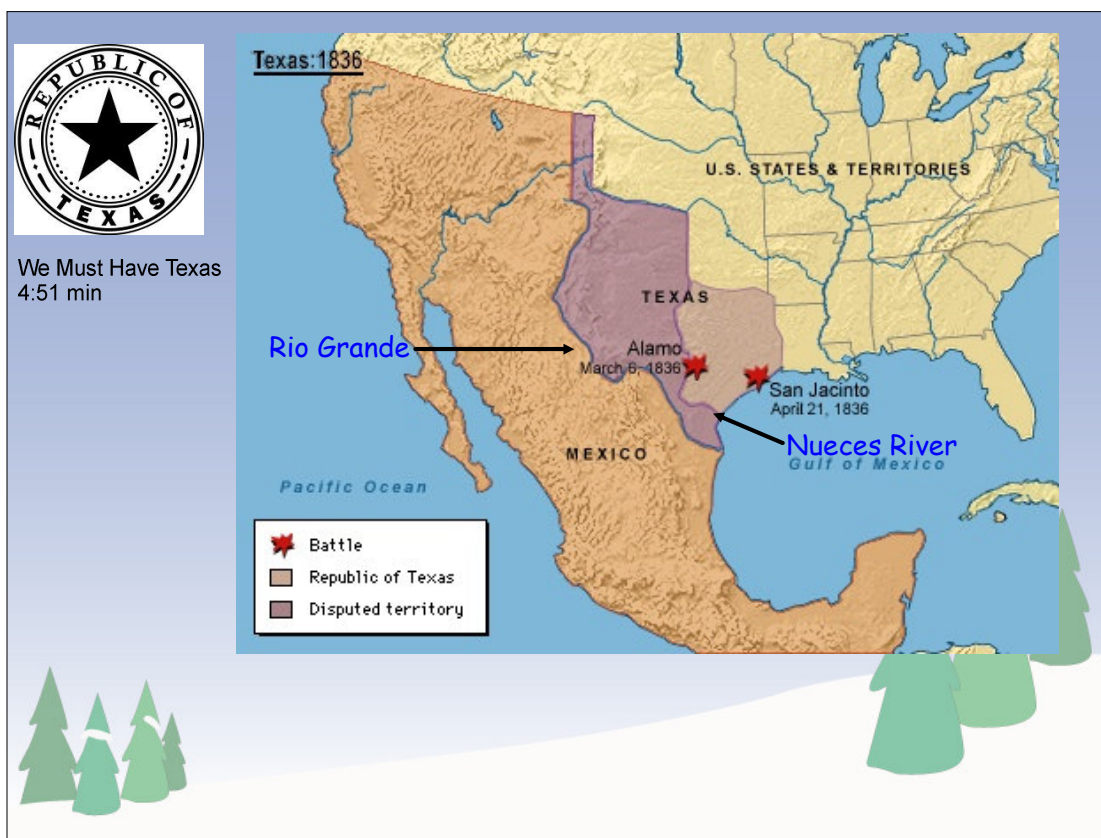
Nov 19-8:41 PM

The Oregon Compromise

Polk promises the north Oregon in exchange for support to annex Texas but compromised with Britain in 1846 at the 49th parallel



Nov 17-10:56 AM



Nov 26-12:19 PM



Nov 25-7:39 PM

Entrance task: Think: Why did many Americans resist the annexation of Texas into the union?

Today: Quiz!!!!

The Mexican- American War and growing issue of slavery & the California gold rush

Homework: Ch. 7-4 - The Age of Jackson

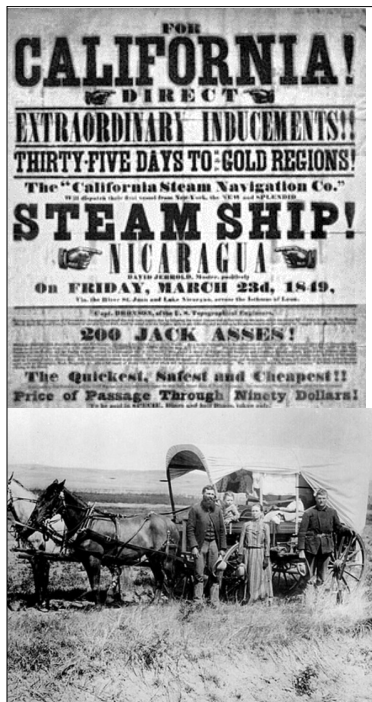
MANIFEST DESTINY



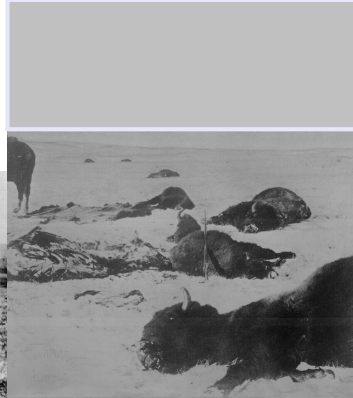
Nov 25-7:45 PM

Arguments FOR Annexation of Texas	Arguments AGAINST Annexation of Texas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Southern states wanted another slave state * Buffer zone for US from Mexico * Fear that Britain was too involved there * Manifest Destiny * 1844 Democratic presidential candidate James Polk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Northern states did NOT want another slave state * Would incite tensions between US & Mexico * 1844 Whig party presidential candidate Henry Clay

Nov 25-7:47 PM



Think: What would be a good caption for this group of images?



Nov 21-10:04 AM

What was the main cause of the US-inspired war with Mexico?

What do you think? Was the Mexican War between the Americans and Mexicans a *just war*? Why or why not?

Were the terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe FAIR?

What was the significance of the Wilmot Proviso?



Mexican-American War start at 9:45 (11 min)

11:04 min clip
The Mexican-American war from both sides - History Channel

Nov 27-12:04 PM



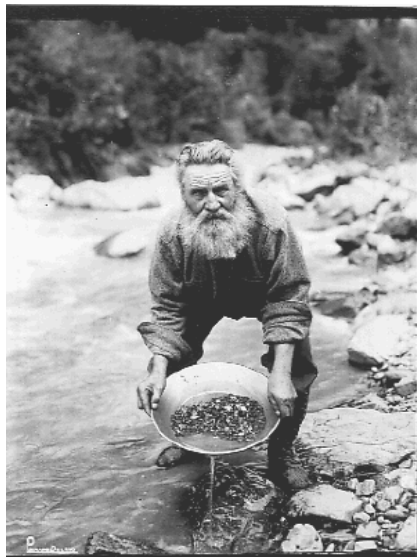
Nov 26-12:19 PM



Only days after the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed, gold was discovered at John Sutter's mill just east of Sacramento, California - land that now belonged to the USA

1849

Nov 17-12:47 PM



5:50 The Story of US (Gold Rush)

7 things you may not know about the California gold rush

1. The Gold Rush was the largest mass migration in U.S. history.
2. The Gold Rush attracted immigrants from around the world.
3. The Gold Rush was a male-dominated event.
4. Early sections of San Francisco were built out of ships abandoned by prospectors.
5. Prospecting for gold was a very costly enterprise.
6. More fortunes were made by merchants than by miners.
7. Thousands of Gold Rush prospectors got rich—but John Sutter wasn't one of them.



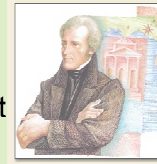
Nov 17-12:37 PM

Homework: Ch. 7-4 - Democracy and the Age of Jackson



Nov 25-7:45 PM

The Age of Andrew Jackson



Entrance Task: Listen to this song and think about the way in which it represents what you read for homework.

- Today:
1. Evaluate the role the common man had in Andrew Jackson's election
 2. Assess Jackson's actions in dealing with the native population of Georgia

★ Homework: Ch. 7-5 Constitutional Disputes and Crises



Aug 27-12:43 PM

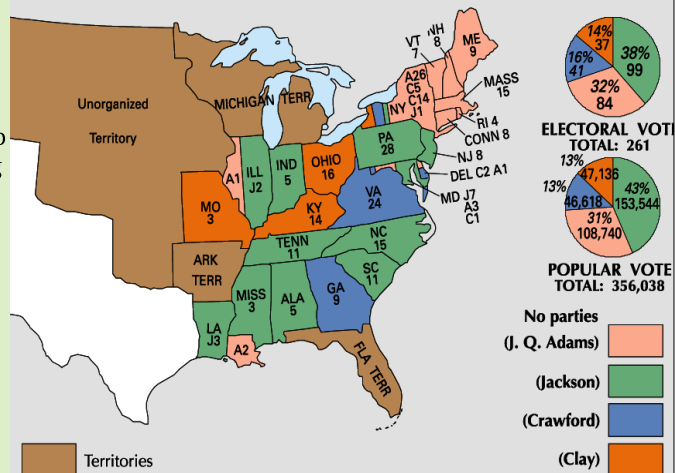
4 Candidates:

- Jackson, Calhoun, Clay & John Q. Adams

Jackson had won the popular vote but not the electoral vote; Left up to the House of Representatives, where Clay was Speaker of the House, he was able to swing Kentucky's votes to Adams, giving him the election & Clay was made Sec't of State. Came to be known as the

Corrupt Bargain

Election of 1824



Nov 15-7:50 PM

Election of 1828

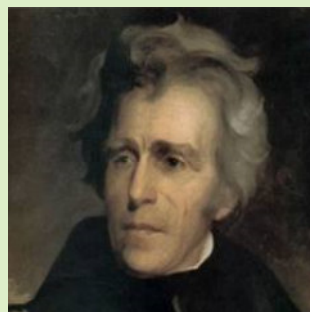
STATES	President		Vice-President	
	Andrew Jackson, Tenn.	J. Quincy Adams, Mass.	J. C. Calhoun, S. C.	Richard Rush, Penn.
Maine	1	8	1	8
New Hampshire	1	8	1	8
Massachusetts	15	15	15	15
Rhode Island	4	4	4	4
Connecticut	7	7	7	7
Vermont	7	7	7	7
New York	20	16	20	16
New Jersey	8	8	8	8
Pennsylvania	28	28	28	28
Delaware	3	3	3	3
Maryland	5	6	5	6
Virginia	24	24	24	24
North Carolina	15	15	15	15
South Carolina	11	11	11	11
Georgia	9	9	9	7
Kentucky	14	14	14	14
Tennessee	11	11	11	11
Ohio	16	16	16	16
Louisiana	5	5	5	5
Indiana	5	5	5	5
Mississippi	3	3	3	3
Illinois	3	3	3	3
Alabama	5	5	5	5
Missouri	9	9	9	9
Total	178	83	171	83

Page 5 in Classwork packet

A nasty campaign, but Jackson won easily

It was an election of firsts:

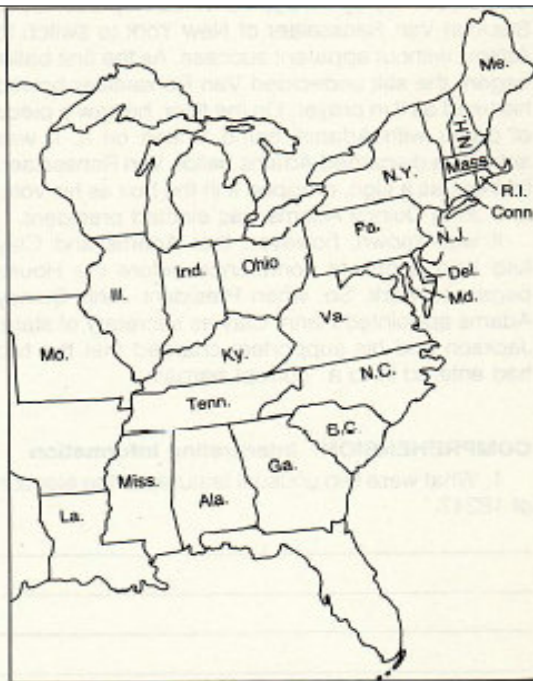
- ★ Popular vote: no property requirements
- ★ Electors were chosen by popular vote
- ★ Campaign posters
- ★ "Leaked" stories
- ★ To the "victor go the spoils"



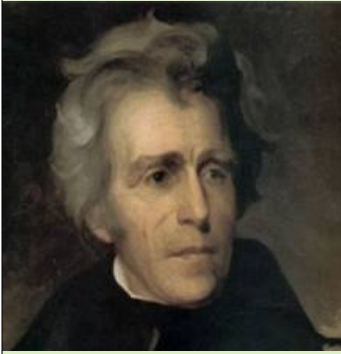
Nov 15-7:50 PM

Results of the Election of 1828

States	Popular Vote for Jackson, Calhoun	Popular Vote for Adams, Rush	Electoral Vote for Jackson, Calhoun	Electoral Vote for Adams, Rush
Ala.	17,138	1,938	5	0
Conn.	4,448	13,838	0	8
Del.	—	—	0	3
Ga.	19,383	No Opposition	9	0
Ill.	9,560	4,662	3	0
Ind.	22,247	17,052	5	0
Ky.	39,397	31,460	14	0
La.	4,603	4,076	5	0
Md.	24,565	25,527	5	6
Me.	13,927	20,733	1	8
Mass.	6,016	29,876	0	15
Miss.	6,772	1,581	3	0
Mo.	8,272	3,400	3	0
N.H.	20,922	24,134	0	8
N.J.	21,951	23,764	0	8
N.Y.	140,763	135,413	20	16
N.C.	37,857	13,918	15	0
Ohio	67,597	63,396	16	0
Pa.	101,652	50,848	28	0
R.I.	821	2,754	0	4
S.C.	—	—	11	0
Tenn.	44,293	2,240	11	0
Vt.	8,350	25,363	0	7
Va.	26,752	12,101	24	0
Total	647,276	508,074	178	83



Nov 19-8:44 AM



Jackson's Presidency meant a number of changes to the Executive Branch and the federal government.

- His support came from 1000s of new, less-wealthy voters (property requirements dropped as condition to voting)
- Voters, rather than state legislators choose presidential electors
- When Jackson became president, he gave government jobs to friends & supporters, not an uncommon practice, but now greatly expanded. (example: nearly 2000 officeholders were replaced with Jacksonian Democrats). This became known as the ***Spoils System***. Jackson believed intelligent person could be a competent public official & said "rotation in office" was good for government & the common man.

Nov 15-8:15 PM



President Jackson

- * **Kitchen Cabinet**- informal advisors that had more influence over the president than did the official advisors
- * Jackson believed like many Americans that **limited government** was the best. He feared the power of a strong federal government because it would limit people's liberty & people's will.

Nov 15-8:15 PM

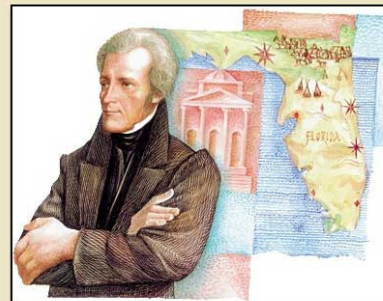
President Andrew Jackson

- * A stark contrast from his predecessors because of his interest in the common man rather than the wealthy elite
- * Faced several major crises during his term
 - * Indian Removal Act
 - * Tariff Crisis
 - * Bank Conflict
 - * Use of veto power



Nov 15-7:50 PM

Read the summary of the Indian removal crisis and complete the chart on p. 6



Nov 15-7:50 PM

Indian Removal

Cause of issue: State and federal government
wanted natives gone from the land

Course: Supreme Court said Cherokees were a sovereign nation
(Worcester v Georgia), but Jackson ignored the
decision. The government gave land in the west to
natives and forced them to go

Consequence:
Many died along the way - Trail of Tears

Increase or decrease power of pres?

Increased - no one stood in the way of the President, not
even the Supreme Court



Nov 19-8:48 AM

1. For whom did the Supreme Court rule in Worcester v. Georgia?

The court ruled for Worcester and AGAINST Georgia's law banning white persons from residing within the limits of the Cherokee nation without a permit

2. Why did the court make this decision?

Court said Indian nations were independent nations and had their original natural rights

3. How did President Jackson react to this decision?

He refused to abide by the Court's decision and the Georgia forced the Cherokee to move

4. Although the Supreme Court ruled that the Cherokee "retain[ed]" their original natural rights," why were they forcibly removed from their land in 1838?

Jackson ignored the decision. "Let Marshall enforce it"

5. Which was a more dangerous result of this event: Jackson allowing the state of Georgia to violate the rights of the Cherokee or the President refusing to enforce a Supreme Court decision? Explain.

Jackson failed to do his job - to execute the laws of the land

Nov 19-9:22 AM



Indian Removal

Cause of issue: Indian Removal Acts would remove Indians W. to Mississippi b/c Ga. wanted their land (fertile, gold).

Course: The N.A.'s took their case to the S.C. The 1st time, the SC wouldn't hear the case. Then, they decided in favor of the N.A.'s, that they are a separate nation

Consequence: A. Jackson would not enforce the decision of the S.C. Ultimately, the NA's were forced to leave in what is known as the Trail of Tears.

Dec 4-8:02 AM



The Trail of Tears

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part4/4h1567.html>

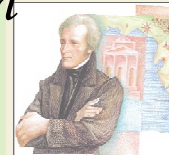
Dec 4-8:17 AM



<http://www.flickr.com/photos/coyotecreek/181814105/>

Dec 4-8:19 AM

The Age of Andrew Jackson



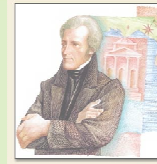
Homework: Ch. 7-5 Constitutional Disputes and Crises



Aug 27-12:43 PM

The Age of Andrew Jackson

Entrance Task: Relax



Today: Assess the way in which Andrew Jackson's dealt with constitutional disputes and crises

Homework: Review



Aug 27-12:43 PM

President Andrew Jackson

- * A stark contrast from his predecessors because of his interest in the common man rather than the wealthy elite
- * Faced several major crises during his term
 - * Indian Removal Act
 - * Tariff Crisis
 - * Bank Conflict
 - * Use of veto power

Nov 17-1:48 PM



Indian Removal

Cause of issue: Indian Removal Acts would remove Indians W. to Mississippi b/c Ga. wanted their land (fertile, gold).

Course: The N.A.'s took their case to the S.C. The 1st time, the SC wouldn't hear the case. Then, they decided in favor of the N.A.'s., that they are a separate nation

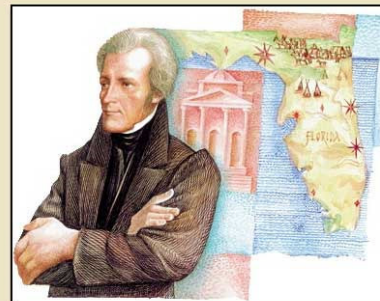
Consequence: A. Jackson would not enforce the decision of the S.C. Ultimately, the NA's were forced to leave in what is known as the Trail of Tears.

Increase or decrease power of pres? Increase: no one stood up to the Pres. SC power was reduced

Dec 4-8:02 AM

Read the summaries of the constitutional crises Andrew Jackson faced as president and complete the charts on p. 6 in your classwork packet

- * The nullification crisis
- * The bank conflict
- * Jackson's veto powers



Nov 15-7:50 PM

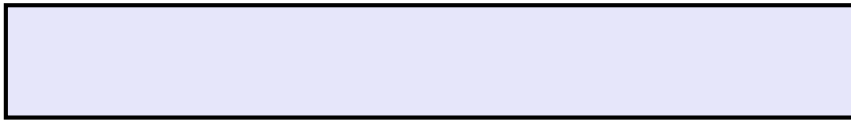
Tariff Crisis & Nullification



Cause of issue: Tariff of 1828 (Tariff of Abomination) was a tariff on imported goods. This was good for the North but not for the South

Course: S. Carolina threatens to secede from the Union through issuing a Doctrine of Nullification. Jackson gets Congress to issue the Force Bill which threatens to invade S.C.

Consequence: A compromise is reached which reduces the tariff. This is a victory for states' rights.



Dec 4-8:03 AM

The Bank Conflict

Cause of issue: Jackson calls the BOUS a “dangerous concentration of fed’l power”. He believed it to be a “monster” institution of wealthy Easterners. When it is time to re-charter the bank, Jackson vetoes it.

Course: Jackson orders the fed’l \$\$\$ to be removed from the BOUS & put in “pet banks,” causing a major financial crisis.

Consequence: It becomes a showdown b/t Jackson & Nicholas Biddle, the head of the BOUS. Panic of 1837 ensues.



Dec 4-8:03 AM

Jackson's Veto Powers

Cause of issue: Congress wanted to pass bills for bridges, canals, road construction; Jackson felt these were state projects & not federal projects; he was trying to decrease the power of the fed'l gov't.

Course: Jackson exercised his veto power more than the 6 previous administrations combined.

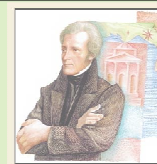
Consequence: His vetoes were overridden occasionally by the Whigs in Congress who opposed him.



Dec 4-8:03 AM

The Age of Andrew Jackson

Homework: Review - test on Monday



Aug 27-12:43 PM